

## Reagan May Visit Remagen

U.S. President Repeats He Will Go to Bitburg

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*

BONN — The U.S. and West German governments are considering adding a ceremony at the Remagen bridge to honor the efforts of U.S. soldiers in the closing days of World War II in an attempt to defuse the controversy over President Ronald Reagan's planned visit to a military cemetery.

Peter Boenisch, the West German government spokesman, said Monday that the Reagan stop at the Remagen bridge was proposed by Jewish groups in the United States and was being studied by both governments.

[President Reagan said Monday that he would visit Bitburg, despite the controversy that arose because 49 Waffen SS graves are in the cemetery. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

Mr. Boenisch repeated Bonn's intention to go through with the Bitburg ceremony.

"We are going to complete what we said we would do in the first place," Mr. Boenisch said.

Mr. Reagan is to arrive Wednesday in Bonn at the start of a European visit that includes the seven-nation economic summit conference Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Reagan visit to Bitburg has provoked outrage from Jewish groups and war veterans in the United States. Mr. Kohl insists that the ceremony is meant to symbolize U.S.-German reconciliation.

In response to the protests, Mr. Reagan added a trip to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to pay tribute to Nazi victims.

The capture of the Remagen bridge, the last span across the Rhine left intact by retreating Nazi soldiers, hastened the demise of Hitler's regime two months later.

It enabled the Americans to push 25,000 combat troops across the river to establish the first Allied bridgehead in the German heartland.

Mr. Boenisch declined to give details on the possible alterations in the program.

He described coverage of the planned Bitburg visit by U.S. news organizations as scandalous because some reports had depicted the town as a haven for Nazi sympathizers.

■ Nixon Backs Visit

Former President Richard M. Nixon urged Mr. Reagan last week not to back down from plans to visit Bitburg. The Washington Post reported, quoting administration sources.

Mr. Nixon, whose views were solicited by senior White House officials, was reported to have said the planned cemetery visit had caused "substantial domestic political damage" but that a reversal would undermine Mr. Reagan's standing with the Western European allies and his ability to negotiate with the Soviet Union and in the Middle East.

White House sources also said that former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had urged Mr. Reagan to make the visit, citing the importance of relations with West Germany.

## Europeans Fonder of Reagan

Ratings Up Since Last Year, but Skepticism Remains

By John Vincour  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan's standing and popularity among West Europeans — apart from the aura of blunder and insensitivity surrounding the Bitburg cemetery visit — seem, on the evidence of polls and interviews, to have strengthened moderately over the past year.

For large segments of public opinion in Western Europe, the reopening of nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva, and Mr. Reagan's repeated expressions of interest in meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are positive developments that have enhanced the president's reputation. The strong performance of the American economy in comparison with those in Europe has also increased admiration for Mr. Reagan.

But skepticism and contempt about Mr. Reagan remain intact among many government officials, political scientists and editorial writers.

Europeans have also been told in recent weeks by correspondents of their newspapers in the United States that Mr. Reagan seems to be encountering more serious policy difficulties at home, and that his skills at communication may be flagging.

"The charm is vanishing," Jacques Julliard said in a dispatch to prove to be a good president, 41

percent replied that he was and 46 percent that he was not. This compared with a poll in February 1983, before deployment of new cruise nuclear missiles in Britain, when only 22 percent said they felt that he was a good president and 65 percent that he was not.

After his re-election last November, a poll indicated that a majority of Britons found this a positive event for both the United States and for British-American relations. In 1980 the same polling organization reported that most Britons found Mr. Reagan's election a negative development on both counts.

While attitudes vary among the populations of leading allies — according to a New York Times/CBS News Poll last autumn, in Britain and West Germany support for Walter F. Mondale was about equal to that for Mr. Reagan, while the French preferred Mr. Reagan by a wide margin — the president seems to have done little in the past year that is regarded by the public as compromising European security or countering its interests.

In past years, the central aspect of European criticism of Mr. Reagan, on the basis of issues, related mainly to what was seen as a confrontational attitude toward the Soviet Union. Now that issue has receded, and criticism often relates to policy that is tangential to the

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### Approval for Mr.

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In Britain, for example, where press criticism of Mr. Reagan has been intense since he was elected in 1980, a poll taken by Gallup International in February showed him attaining his highest level of popularity in five years.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan was

proving to be a good president, 41

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Summit Clash

### Seen on Push To Reform Currencies

By Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — France's determination to press President Ronald Reagan for a reform of the international monetary system could lead to a clash at the economic summit conference in Bonn this week, senior West European and U.S. diplomatic officials said Monday.

In an interview published during the weekend by Libération, a Paris daily newspaper, Mr. Reagan ruled out any immediate move on monetary reform. He renewed his insistence that one of the summit's most important agenda items will be agreeing on the time the U.S. administration is seeking for opening trade liberalization negotiations — early 1986. He added that other governments supported him.

But President François Mitterrand of France, in a television interview on Sunday, said that "it is not possible for us to accept negotiations on trade matters if, at the same time, there is a refusal to start talks on subjects as important as currencies." He thus renewed an earlier threat to block the setting of a date for the trade talks unless progress was made on monetary reform.

Mr. Mitterrand and his aides also told recent visitors that it would not be possible for France to agree on a date for trade talks until the agenda had been decided.

The negotiations would be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency, and would involve about 90 GATT members, including developing countries.

A senior European diplomat in Paris said: "It may be pre-summit posturing by President Mitterrand, but based on what he and his advisors at the Elysée Palace are saying, it looks as if a clash with President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Washington

*Washington Post Service*

TOKYO — Japan is drafting a \$100-billion, five-year military spending plan that would expand sea-lane and air-defense capabilities and probably meet the formal end of a policy of holding military spending to below one percent of gross national product, according to press reports here.

The plan, being circulated within the Japanese Defense Agency, is expected to be adopted officially as a government target this summer. The Diet, or national legislature, then would have to approve money for it year by year.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Washington

*Washington Post Service*

The plan would continue Japan's steady expansion of military spending in recent years but bring no radical changes in speed or direction.

It is part of a long-term effort to take over some of the regional defense burden now shouldered by the United States, which maintains about 50,000 troops in Japan.

Here are the main points of the plan, according to the Asahi Shimbun newspaper:

• U.S.-designed P-3C Orion anti-submarine patrol planes, now numbering about 50, would rise to 100. Combat ships would increase from 49 to 63. Submarines would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ARTS/LEISURE

■ New York designers featured a broad-shouldered but very feminine look alternating with hints of the 1960s. Page 8.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Atlantic Richfield announces another major restructuring to bolster earnings. Page 9.

■ Growth in the world banking market has slowed markedly, a survey shows. Page 9.

### INSIDE

■ The number of Soviet advisers in Syria has been sharply reduced since October, Western sources say. Page 2.

■ The U.S. pilots union is moving to organize air controllers as an affiliate group. Page 5.

■ Dinka and Ge are on a list of the U.S. government considers critical — for language students. Page 5.

■ Dachau's liberation was remembered with mixed feelings over how to interpret the collapse of Nazi Germany. Page 6.

■ Israel's leader is reported to have promised to support restrictions on the country's monetary policies. Page 6.

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The New York Yankees dismissed Manager Yogi Berra and named Billy Martin to replace him. Martin takes over as Yankee manager for the fourth time. Page 19.

### To Our Readers

In observance of the French holiday, there will be no edition of the International Herald Tribune dated May 1.

Veterans are sharply divided about whether the United States should have sent troops to Vietnam. But they said they were proud of having served there.



(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Vietnam Vets: They Fit In Now But Those Who Saw Heavy Combat Lag Behind Others

By Barry Sussman and Kenneth E. John  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Ten years after the fall of Saigon on April 29, 1975, Vietnam War veterans, in general, live not much differently than other Americans, according to a Washington Post-ABC survey.

When they entered military service in the 1960s and early 1970s, three-quarters of them had no education past high school; a fifth were dropouts. But more than half went back to school. Today, the survey indicates that a Vietnam veteran is more likely to have gone to college than a man of his age who was not in the service.

With education have come job prospects and incomes similar to those of other men the same age, according to the survey. The unemployment rate for the Vietnam veterans surveyed is about 7 percent, also similar to that of all working-age Americans. Three of four Vietnam veterans surveyed said their annual household incomes exceeded \$20,000; almost half took in \$30,000 or more each year.

Most also are now married and have children and homes of their own. Eight of 10 Vietnam veterans surveyed are married. Ninety percent have children, and 43 percent have three children or more.

Strikingly, 78 percent of the Vietnam veterans surveyed already are homeowners, the great majority paying mortgages on traditional, single-family houses. More than other Americans, they tend to live in small towns and rural areas.

Despite the grief and anger many of them experienced during the war, followed by bitterness when they first returned home, Vietnam veterans appear statistically to have settled down to lives not unlike those of the veterans of World War II.

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## Number of Russian Advisers In Syria Is Reported Reduced

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — More than a third of the Soviet military advisers in Syria have been withdrawn in the last six months, including an air defense unit that was the only potential Soviet combat force in the region, Western sources say.

Senior Syrian military and civilian officials would not comment on the motives for the withdrawal or on any specific aspect of their armed forces.

But the decline in the number of Soviet advisers from a high of 6,000 to 4,000 or less is viewed among diplomats here as an indication of the careful control that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad maintains over his country's relations with Moscow.

"The Soviets have basically only one major foothold in Syria and that is the arms relationship," a diplomat said.

Another Western envoy suggested that with the exception of its military hardware, "Syria has nothing in common with Soviets."

Sources said the main body of the Soviet air defense unit, including troops manning the SAM-5 sur-

face-to-air missile batteries, pulled out in October, and smaller groups of advisers have been leaving regularly ever since. Although some Soviet "fire control" over SAM systems may be maintained, they said, the Syrians are believed to run them mostly on their own now.

According to one usually well-informed source, the number of Soviet advisers may be as low as 2,000 to 3,000.

Western diplomats in Damascus said that Mr. Assad's government has pursued its own course with scant attention to Moscow's wishes.

The most frequently cited example was Syria's decision in 1976 to commit troops to Lebanon despite Soviet opposition. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, flew here to press the point but the Syrians crossed the border anyway, not bothering to inform Mr. Gromyko until the action was an accomplished fact, diplomats said.

Soviet arms supplies to Syria dropped dramatically after that and did not pick up again until 1978, Western diplomats said. After 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon, the scale of Soviet arms supplies rose dramatically.

## Israelis Leave Port of Tyre As Lebanese Residents Cheer

(Continued from Page 1)

Monday, according to the spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Timor Goksel.

The force sent a truck loaded with food to four other villages in southern Lebanon, Mr. Goksel said in a telephone interview from UNIFIL headquarters in southern Lebanon.

About 1,500 Christian refugees arrived Sunday in the southern Lebanese village of Qlaia after fleeing villages near Sidon, which had been overrun by Palestinian and the factional fighting between Syrian-backed forces and Israeli-supported units is increasing.

But others note that the Syrians, aware of their military shortcomings, are careful to avoid direct confrontation with the Israelis at this point and probably would not expect much from the Soviet Union if one developed.

Many Syrians and Western diplomats say that Syria is closer culturally to the West, particularly to Western Europe, than to the Soviet bloc. From the end of World War I until regaining independence in 1946, Syria was administered by France under a League of Nations mandate.

A spokesman for the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army militia said Sunday that he expected thousands more Christian refugees to flee to the border strip where Israel intends to establish its security zone.

But he said the area was ill-equipped to provide food, housing and jobs for the refugees.

### ■ Aid to Christians Pledged

Israeli government leaders said Sunday that Israel would assist Christian victims in Lebanon but would not intervene in the fighting. The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Moshe Arens, the former defense minister, said in a television interview Sunday night: "These people are our friends and considered themselves our allies."

"No Israeli can be indifferent," he added.

He said that in deciding to withdraw from the Awali River line, the government had been aware that there would be anarchy in the evacuated territory and that it would extend southward.

He added that consistency was needed.

Mr. Arens, who is now a minister without portfolio, said that the withdrawal must be completed and that military action will be considered only if there is a threat to the inhabitants of northern Israel.

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WEEKEND  
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

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### UPI Files Under Bankruptcy Code

NEW YORK (NYT) — United Press International, the second-largest news agency in the United States, has announced that it has filed an application to be protected from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code in order to gain "breathing space" while trying to reorganize its finances.

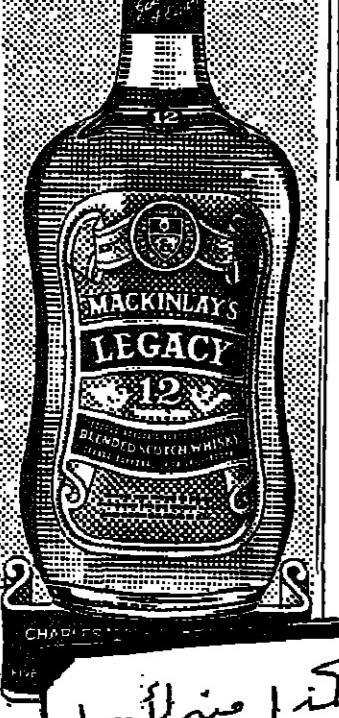
The agency said papers to that effect were submitted Sunday to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia. Their purpose was to prevent the creditors of the 78-year-old news agency from seeking to collect on liabilities up to \$45 million. UPI said.

The agency said that amount was more than double its estimated assets of \$20 million. According to its lawyers, the agency planned to ask the court Monday for permission to cover last week's paychecks for nearly 2,000 employees.



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Herald Tribune



NEW YORK ROBBERY — Four armed men overpowered guards, emptied a truck containing \$8 million, then abandoned it under the Brooklyn Bridge on Monday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said. The record for a U.S. cash robbery is \$11 million.

## Vietnam Veterans Back in the Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

United States could have won, if not for the politicians.

"The war could have been won in a month's time," said a former rifleman Sergeant First Class Alfred Simmons, 39, who is still in the army and now stationed in Virginia. "We let a Third World country defeat us and make fools out of us. The government should have let the military be in charge."

The Post-ABC News survey and similar studies underscore the differences between veterans of heavy combat and the others. About 30 percent of those interviewed in the Post-ABC News survey said they had been in heavy combat.

But others note that the Syrians, aware of their military shortcomings, are careful to avoid direct confrontation with the Israelis at this point and probably would not expect much from the Soviet Union if one developed.

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causes have acquired a life of their own that could prove difficult to snuff out by political accords alone.

Sources close to the Tigré and Eritrean liberation fronts fighting the Ethiopian central government said stopping the food shipments from Sudan would result in more of their people starving and would increase the flow of refugees heading toward Sudan.

Under Major General Gaafar Nimeiri, deposited as president earlier this month, Sudan welcomed refugees from Ethiopia and other neighboring countries but also backed the cross-border feeding operations in order to reduce the flood of refugees.

Last week it was learned that the ruling military council in effect had decided not to increase the cross-border feeding operations as had been proposed by the U.S. government two months ago before the Reagan administration, too, apparently lost interest in the idea.

The new Sudanese authorities, who have renewed diplomatic ties with Libya and sought to improve their long-difficult relations with Ethiopia, also have claimed that Mr. Garang is dealing with them despite his repeated denials on his Ethiopian-based clandestine radio.

Sudanese officials said indirect contacts existed with Mr. Garang even before General Nimeiri was overthrown on April 6. Now, they said, direct contacts are under way in Addis Ababa, Khartoum and other capitals. They called them "very encouraging."

If and when "full, direct dialogue" leads to negotiations, the officials added, those talks would be held in public and should take no more than six weeks to complete.

The officials sought to dispel increasing Western concern that improved relations with Libya and Ethiopia might be bought at the expense of loosening ties with Egypt and the United States, which had very close links with General Nimeiri.

"We made clear to the Libyans," the officials said, in commenting on the resumption of ties last week, that "normalizing relations does not adversely affect our relations either with the United States or Egypt."

We hope all our friends will understand and appreciate our extremely delicate situation," they added.

### ■ Nimeiri to Be Tried

General Nimeiri, in exile in Egypt, will be placed on trial, a member of Sudan's ruling council was reportedly as saying Monday. The Associated Press reported from Bahrain.

Brigadier Osman Abdullah Mohamed, appointed defense minister after the coup, was quoted by the Abu Dhabi newspaper al-Ittihad as saying: "The trial of the deposed president is a popular demand and this demand will be met shortly."

He did not clarify whether General Nimeiri would be tried in absentia or whether his extradition from Egypt would be demanded.

### ■ Airline Officials Face Trial

General Abdulrahman Swaridah, the Sudanese leader, said Monday that his government would try officials who took part in the airlift of several thousand Ethiopian Jews to Israel, United Press International reported from Amman.

"We have actually begun investigating the matter and will reveal to our people the results, and if the allegations are proven, we will put those concerned on trial," General Swaridah said in an interview with the Jordan Times newspaper.

In the operation carried out mainly in late 1984, several thousand Ethiopian Jews were secretly brought out of Ethiopia to Israel through Sudan.

### ■ U.S. Radio Keeps License Despite Racist Broadcasts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that the broadcast of programs advocating racial hatred and disregard for the government is not a ground for denying the renewal of a radio broadcast license.

In rejecting petitions opposed to the application of the radio station KTTI-FM in Dodge City, Kansas, the commission held 5-0 on Friday that such broadcasts fall within First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech.

But the commission, noting that a competing application for the frequency had been filed, ordered a comparative hearing, which puts the current licensee and the competing applicant largely on an equal footing.

Several commissioners condemned the content of the broadcasts, after a commission official told them that in late 1983 and early 1984, the station aired more than 200 hours of sermons by two radio ministers, William P. Gale and James P. Wickstrom, in which they made "crude, derogatory and defamatory" statements about blacks and Jews. They also attacked the government, lawyers, judges and bureaucrats and encouraged disregard of the law, the commission official said.

The increasing likelihood that the opposition will win a majority in the National Assembly elections has led to intense debate over whether "cohabitation" is possible between a leftist president and a rightist parliament.

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**R&D BRIEFS**

**Blacks Killed in South Africa**

AP — Six more blacks have died in at least 15 townships since the miners in memory of the 1976 miners planned talks with a black anti-apartheid group. The government has been destroyed by the Anglovaal company, which owns the Vaal Reefs mine. While the minister of law and order said that 217 people have been killed in South Africa, the Institute of Race Relations has reported at least 315 deaths.

**of Bonn Terror Threat**

Germany (AP) — The authorities might be planning "spectacular" terrorist conferences in Bonn, according to the Federal Criminal Police. To support police efforts to stop sympathizers are planning other spectacles in the political and economic fields.

**Begs for Prison Term**

Benjamin H. Saway was ordered to register with the Selective Service Board again since the Vienna register. Before passing the bill, Mr. Saway said, "I think you ought to know that Mr. Saway is not only a registered voter, but he is registered to do so."

**Again for U.S. Trial**

Le Duan, general secretary of the League of the Vietnamese, in a speech before the National Assembly in Hanoi, Mr. Duan also declared that Laos and Cambodia had been freed from the grip of the United States.

**Cuba and Vietnam held talks**

Cuba and Vietnam held talks. Mr. Duan said, "We will be closer and closer to each other." Vietnam's foreign minister, Pham Van Dong, told reporters that the talks were resumed after a break because of the United States' intervention in Southeast Asia.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Trials of Argentina

Something remarkable is going on in Argentina. A democratic government is prosecuting the dictatorship it replaced for crimes committed against the human rights of their people.

In the early decades of this century Argentina was a prosperous liberal democracy. But for most of the last 55 years it has lived in the thrall of demagoguery, lawlessness and economic decline. President Raúl Alfonsín seeks to put that past behind, not by denying or pretending it but through a lawful process of acknowledgment and accountability.

The trial, which may last as long as six months, will determine the guilt or innocence of nine generals and admirals who led military juntas from 1976 to 1982. But they do not stand in the dock alone. The legal process recognizes that their reign of disappearances and torture was, in fact, welcomed by substantial portions of the population. The defense has summoned a host of civilian political leaders to try to prove that the juntas conducted a necessary war against subversion, a war law-

fully declared by the previously elected government of Isabel Perón.

The prosecution will argue that terrorism can never be lawful, that murder, kidnapping and torture have no redeeming political purpose. The principle is similar to that invoked by Britain against the "political" troops of the Irish Republican Army, and by Italy against the Red Brigades. In a lawful society, any such crimes must be a matter of personal responsibility. There can be no ideological immunity.

The defendants in Buenos Aires, however, are not members of some radical fringe but pillars of the military establishment. And the trials come at a time when debt and inflation again threaten social order, and on the eve of a sharply contested midterm election.

All this marks Mr. Alfonsín as uncommonly courageous. The same qualities that made him the upset victor in the race for president 18 months ago will now be needed to sustain his government through the tensions ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Keeping Out the Sugar . . .

You may have heard that Japan excluded imports of American baseball bats on the pretext that Louisville Sluggers might violate Japanese "safety standards." But how about the customs officials who halted imports of frozen pizzas fearing someone would extract the tiny amount of sugar they contain and sell it cheap? Believe it or not, that horror story, reported by The Wall Street Journal, is real, with a twist. The customs officials were not Japanese but American, and the pizzas were made in Israel. How this happened says a lot about the Reagan administration's trade policy, none of it nice.

American sugar growers cannot ever compete with growers in poor tropical countries, even less so at the moment. In a more rational world American consumers would save about \$1 billion annually by purchasing all their sugar from the Caribbean; American sugar growers would switch to another crop. But that prospect has never pleased the Louisiana sugar lobby, or its friends in Washington. Import quotas and tariffs maintain the domestic price of raw sugar at 21 cents a pound (46 cents a kilogram), seven times the world price.

That is a difference in price large enough to sail a freighter through. Access to cheap world

sugar gives foreign manufacturers of sugary processed foods a big cost edge. So domestic sugar growers, fearful of losing business as foreign-processed foods increase their share of the American market, pressed the Reagan administration for even more protection.

In January, the president responded with emergency quotas on imports of three customs categories, including a miscellaneous group called "edible preparations." As predicted, the executive order has reduced imports of candies, jams, glazes and packaged desserts. That will eventually be felt in higher prices for consumers and higher profits for domestic sugar growers. What is causing a special fuss is that the "edible preparations" category is so miscellaneous it includes even kosher pizzas.

Eventually, the Customs Service will no doubt figure out how to distinguish between chocolate-covered ants and powdered soup mix. But the bigger questions raised by the sugar fiasco will linger. If it makes sense to limit imports of steel, why not refrigerators or ball point pens made of steel? If American interest groups can obtain such outrageous favors from Washington, how can we expect better from Tokyo?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## . . . And the Farley Mowats

They have done it again. Early last week U.S. government officials, citing the 1952 McCarran Act, refused to allow a visitor into the United States on political grounds. Usually these decisions are made by the State Department, which has the power to deny visas to persons whose presence in the country is deemed "prejudicial to the public interest" or dangerous to the "welfare, safety or security of the United States." This time, because Canadians do not need visas, it was the Immigration and Naturalization Service that stopped the wildlife writer Farley Mowat at the Toronto airport. By Friday, the prohibition was effectively lifted for Mr. Mowat, but the statute and policies implementing it remain unchanged.

The McCarran Act was a piece of xenophobic legislation enacted in the early 1950s whose guiding emotion was fear — fear that the wrong people would get into the United States and overwhelm or subvert it. The act's provisions are regularly invoked to keep people out of the country who might say something the government is afraid to have Americans hear. The act gave broad powers to the bureaucracy to exclude would-be visitors. The statute reflects a profound misunderstanding of American free-speech traditions and sadly underestimates the critical judgment of a free people.

Farley Mowat is a Canadian who writes about the wilderness. His book "Never Cry

Wolf" is a classic study of these predators and was made into a popular movie. His latest work about wildlife on the seacoasts of the United States and Canada. He may have made comments about American military power and may have joined a committee in support of Fidel Castro's Cuban government many years ago. So what? Surely he does not belong on any list, book or computer file of persons who pose a danger to the United States?

How are these lists compiled? The State and Justice departments will not say, but once you are listed, you are there to stay, and you need a waiver from the attorney general every time you want to enter the country. The fact that Mr. Mowat was offered a waiver (which he refused) does not solve the general problem. Others are on those lists, some because of affiliations or activities decades ago.

The law is preposterous and outdated. A country as strong, stable and free as the United States can hear Mr. Mowat, Nicaraguan cabinet members (Cultural Affairs Minister Ernesto Cardenal has just been offered a waiver), Chinese party leaders, the Reverend Ian Paisley and even Mikhail Gorbachev without falling under their spell. Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, is planning to introduce legislation to change this law, and his effort deserves support.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Less Leverage on Nicaragua

No money for the "contras" means less American influence. Within the contra movement, this could mean that the former supporters of President (Anastasio) Somoza will be strengthened at the expense of the democrats. And the Americans' leverage on the Nicaraguan government — the worry that if it tightened the screw, American backing for the contras would increase — has been removed.

In the longer run, American detachment might even spread the war in Central America. If the contras' challenge grows, the United

States will have no power to guide them toward a negotiated settlement. If the contras win, the Sandinists will be free to resume their help to rebels in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. That would increase the danger of a regional war, which could take on the character of a struggle to decide whether the territory between Mexico and Venezuela is to be Marxist or democratic. Since the United States would not find it easy to stay out of such a war, the vote [on April 23] may have made the loss of American lives on Central American soil more, not less, likely.

—The Economist (London).

### FROM OUR APRIL 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: U.S. Marines Leave Nicaragua**  
NEW YORK — Relief is expressed that conditions in Nicaragua do not require further American intervention. The New York Sun says: "This country is to be congratulated on an escape from an intervention in Nicaraguan affairs that for several weeks seemed almost inevitable. The United States has, however, a duty to perform in that region, a duty that embraces not only Nicaragua, but its neighbors as well. Whatever it can wisely and properly do for the restoration of peace and for the resumption of commerce should be done." The Boston Herald adds: "The American marines are being withdrawn from Nicaragua. Dr. José Madriz is President, General Estrada is defeated, the revolution is practically at an end. There is no longer any reason for the presence of American marines in that quarter."

**1935: U.S. Solves Mexico Silver Crisis**  
WASHINGTON — Mexico's monetary problems have not only been solved, but the outlook for the country is even better than before. Roberto López, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, declared [on April 29] following a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., which was the result of the Administration's recent increase in the price of silver. The Mexican official, whose country is one of the great silver producing countries and which has been forced to call in all silver coins as the result of the American policy, emerged from the meeting in an optimistic frame of mind. By calling in all silver coins and issuing token money, Mexico's wealth is materially increased, as silver may be disposed of as a commodity to the United States at higher prices.

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## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT



## Israeli Leader Is Said To Back Restrictions On Monetary Policies

By Norman Kempster  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres has promised in a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz to support restrictions on Israel's inflationary monetary policies and to adopt other austerity measures, according to an Israeli diplomat.

In the letter, Mr. Peres reportedly outlined the measures that his coalition government was prepared to take. Mr. Shultz has demanded economic reforms as a condition for granting what amounts to \$1.5 billion in additional U.S. aid to Israel.

Mr. Shultz is expected to discuss the proposed package May 10, when he is to visit Israel at the start of a Middle East trip. He will also visit Jordan and Egypt.

The Israeli diplomat said Sunday that Mr. Peres sent the letter about a week ago. The State Department has not officially acknowledged it.

The new package was based on 10 "benchmarks" laid down by Herbert Stein, a former White House economic adviser who is Mr. Shultz's top aide on the Israeli economy. Mr. Stein visited Israel last month.

"Peres said that some of the benchmarks are reasonable and we are proceeding with them," the diplomat said. "Others are more difficult and will take time."

Israel's government budget ex-

ceeds the country's gross national product, or total output of goods and services, a situation that makes it mathematically impossible for the government to finance its programs by taxation alone.

In recent years, the government has handled its budget deficit by borrowing Israeli currency from the Bank of Israel which, in turn, obtains the money by printing huge quantities of shekel notes.

Unlike the Federal Reserve Board, which controls the U.S. money supply, the Bank of Israel is not independent of government control so the bank is unable to play a restraining role.

The diplomat said the top item on Mr. Stein's list was to make the Bank of Israel an independent body. The diplomat said Mr. Peres promised to support such a step although the prime minister pointed out that it required legislation passed by the Knesset, or parliament, which may take time.

The diplomat said that Mr. Peres also accepted Mr. Stein's call for curbs to prevent government agencies from overspending their budgets. Under existing regulations, departments regularly spend more than their budgets call for, rendering budget cuts essentially meaningless.

However, the diplomat said, Mr. Peres balked at Mr. Stein's plan to prevent banks from offering accounts that are automatically adjusted to compensate for declines in the value of the shekel. Mr. Stein complained that these accounts help to fuel inflation which late last year neared the 1,000 percent a year rate.

Such bank accounts are so popular in Israel that the government would almost certainly fail if it started to tamper with them.

The U.S. administration has already recommended \$3 billion in military and economic aid to Israel during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

But the Israeli government is seeking an additional \$800 million in supplemental assistance for the current fiscal year. Israel, the largest single recipient of U.S. aid, already has received \$2.6 billion this fiscal year.

■ **Veto Plan Adopted**

The national unity government has adopted a plan to enable either the Likud bloc or the Labor alignment to veto political decisions liable to break up their coalition. The New York Times reported.

The 25-member cabinet, comprising representatives of nine parties, voted Sunday in Jerusalem to create an inner cabinet of 10 in

order to increase its effectiveness.

Mr. Reagan, a former ballet dancer, said his itinerary included the Bolshoi Theater and the Kremlin and that he might choose to travel outside Moscow.



Shimon Peres

## Thousands Observe Dachau Anniversary

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

DACHAU, West Germany — Thousands of people, many of them former inmates, have marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp.

But the ceremonies Sunday at the camp site outside this rural Bavarian town and in Munich, 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the south, reflected the racism here over how to interpret the collapse of Nazi Germany and the end of World War II.

At Dachau, about 5,000 people attended religious services and laid wreaths at a monument bearing the motto "Never Again" on the site of the camp where about 32,000 people are thought to have lost their lives.

At a separate event in Munich, Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, remembered the victims of Nazism and the war, and said the collapse of Nazi Germany sealed

the decline of European influence in world politics.

Mr. Strauss said that while Nazi Germany's collapse had brought an end to mass deaths, nighttime bombing raids and summary executions, it had also meant the "end of Europe's leading role in world affairs."

Mr. Strauss refused to attend the Dachau commemoration, sending a Farm Ministry official instead.

Political groups on the left, including the opposition Social Democratic Party, encouraged the view that Germany was liberated in 1945 and that the evil that had been done with Nazism's defeat.

By contrast, conservative leaders like Mr. Strauss stressed Germany's defeat, the expulsion of millions of Germans from former German territories in Eastern Europe and the country's division into two states in opposing military blocs.

President Ronald Reagan, who will be in West Germany this week, will visit a military cemetery at Bit-

burg that includes graves of soldiers of the Waffen SS, the Nazi elite guard. The Bitburg visit has been widely criticized.

Mr. Strauss has often accused the Dachau camp committee, a group of former inmates and others who oversee the camp memorial, of being under Communist influence.

Unlike huge gatherings earlier this year at other camp sites, such as Bergen-Belsen in northern Germany and Buchenwald, near Weimar, in East Germany, the crowd at Dachau was thin — about 5,000, by police estimates.

To the sound of muffled trumpets, former inmates from several countries, including France, Belgium, Poland and Italy, laid wreaths at a gray stone wall near the camp entrance.

The gathering was addressed by the leader of Munich's tiny Jewish community, Simon Snopkowski, who lamented signs of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

"It cannot go unnoticed," he said, "that in our state an SS meeting will soon take place under the banner of Adolf Hitler."

He was referring to reunions of SS veterans that are planned next month at a Bavarian resort.

Speaking in front of the Jewish memorial, Simone Veil of France, a former president of the European Parliament and a survivor of Auschwitz, warned against a "ballooning" of the Nazi concentration camp.

"When Auschwitz is lumped together with other events as an indication of war, there is no longer Auschwitz," Mrs. Veil said. "Auschwitz is not Hiroshima."

Speaking to reporters later, Mrs. Veil said she was "very surprised when President Reagan spoke about victims of the camps on the same footing as the SS," adding, "I think that is impossible to accept."

"I think President Reagan did not know what happened in Europe," she said. "After all, California is a long way from Europe."

## U.S. Space Shuttle Lifts Off for a Week of Research Projects

*The Associated Press*

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Challenger, carrying seven astronauts, two squirrel monkeys and 24 rats, blasted off Monday for a week of continuous research in the European-built Spacelab.

The launch was the second here in just 17 days, cutting in half the record of 34 days for the shortest period between shuttle flights. The Challenger's sister ship, Discovery, was launched April 12 for a week-long mission.

■ **A Flight for Science**

Thomas O'Toole of *The Washington Post* reported earlier from Washington:

The seven-man crew of the shuttle called the mission a flight by scientists for science.

"This mission marks the first time that scientists who designed their own experiments will be executing those experiments in space," said Don L. Lind, a physicist. "I think that's a milestone."

The other scientists in the crew are Dr. Norman E. Thagard and Dr. William E. Thornton, both physicians; Lodewijk van den Berg, a chemist, and Taylor G. Wang, a physicist.

The mission commander will be Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, and the pilot will be Colonel Frederick D. Gregory, both of the air force.

This is the oldest crew to fly in space. Mr. Lind is 54, Mr. van den Berg is 53 and Dr. Thornton is 55. Colonel Overmyer is 49, Colonel Gregory and Mr. Wang are 44 and Dr. Thagard is 41.

### Reagan's Son Visits Moscow to See Red Square Parade, Bolshoi

*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Ronald P. Reagan, son of the U.S. president, has arrived here with his wife and two friends for a weeklong private visit that he said would include the May Day parade in Red Square.

Mr. Reagan, 27, said when he arrived Sunday that he was working as a freelance journalist and that he hoped to write about his visit when he returned to California. The president's son was staying at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman. With him were his wife, Doria, and two friends.

Mr. Reagan, a former ballet dancer, said his itinerary included the Bolshoi Theater and the Kremlin and that he might choose to travel outside Moscow.

Challenger's crew will split into two teams and work in 12-hour shifts around the clock on the 15 experiments aboard the Spacelab, built by the 10-nation European Space Agency.

The weightlessness of space is crucial to these experiments that the crew has been told to limit their in-flight exercise so their movements do not rock the boat in orbit.

The autopilot will fly Challenger the entire time we're in orbit because it's impossible for a man to fly it as tightly as we want it," Colonel Overmyer said.

One of these sensitive experiments is an attempt to grow pure crystals of triglycine sulfate, which if successful could have applications in the Reagan administration's proposed space-based defense plan.

The substance is a detector of infrared radiation so sensitive that scientists have predicted that it could detect the engine exhaust of a missile from space seconds after it leaves a silo on the ground.

The two squirrel monkeys, the first primates to have flown in space with humans, are aboard to see how they tolerate living in orbit in specially built cages. If they do not get nervous or frightened in space, later flights will carry squirrel monkeys with surgical implants to test for physical effects of space flight.

Four of the rats aboard have surgical implants in their hearts to record changes in heart beat and blood flow in weightlessness. All 24 are to be dissected and their inter-



A worker attending to one of the two squirrel monkeys that were launched aboard the space shuttle on Monday.

nal organs examined within hours after Challenger returns to Earth.

Other experiments will be observations of the Aurora Australis, the "southern lights" near the South Pole at this time of year. The Spacelab also carries a French

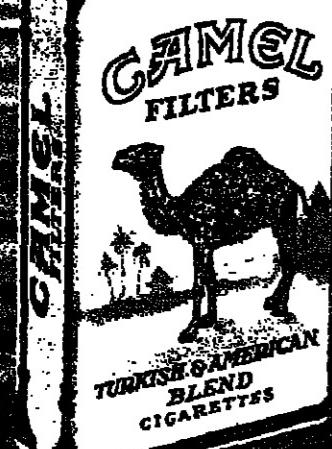
built wide-field camera that will be making its second survey of stars whose strong emissions of ultraviolet light can be seen only in space.

SpaceLab's mission is scheduled to end next Monday at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

**Dining Out**

<b>PAES 4th</b>	<b>LONDON WC1</b>
<b>JO GOLDENBERG</b> 7 Rue des Rosiers, Paris. Tel. 567 20 35. Restaurant dedicated to French and Israeli cuisine.	<b>RENO'S</b> Indian restaurant with 50 Kenmare, WC2. Tel. 405 9769. 12.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Specialties in Indian Cooking food. Wine bar on ground floor.
<b>GOLDEN CARP</b> London's newest and most elegant and comfortable carp restaurant in the heart of Mayfair. Sophisticated and comfortable. 80 Mount St. Tel. 499 3385.	<b>BHATTI'S</b> Newly opened first Indian restaurant serving North Indian and Pakistani food. 8 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, 37 Great Queen St. Tel. 831 08 17.
<b>LONDON NW1</b>	<b>LONDON SW1</b>
<b>BOMBAY PALACE</b> World renowned chain of Indian restaurants. Exquisite hospitality, authentic food. New York, Chicago, Houston, L.A., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, London 2 Hyde Park Sq. Tel. 723 9855.	<b>METHUSELAH'S BRASSERIE</b> and wine bar. 29 Victoria Street, Piccadilly Circus. Tel. 222 0204. "A cellar full of wine, a kitchen full of ideas." Menus. Friday and Sunday lunch.
<b>LONDON W1</b>	<b>LONDON SW3</b>
<b>MONSIEUR THOMPSONS</b> 10 High St. Tel. 727 9522. Gastronomic. Franchise. Atmospheric. Pleasant. A cozy establishment. 29 Kensington Park Road.	<b>BEWICKS RESTAURANT</b> 87/89 Jermyn Street, London. Tel. 584 6740. Open daily 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Next door to the Greyhound restaurant run by Cecily at Afternoon Tea Room, and Michelin guide. Private room available.
<b>LONDON WC2</b>	<b>PIER 31</b> China's most exclusive international restaurant specializing in Franco-Japanese cuisine. Tel. 222 5204. Upper St. Martin Lane. Tel. 240 5594.

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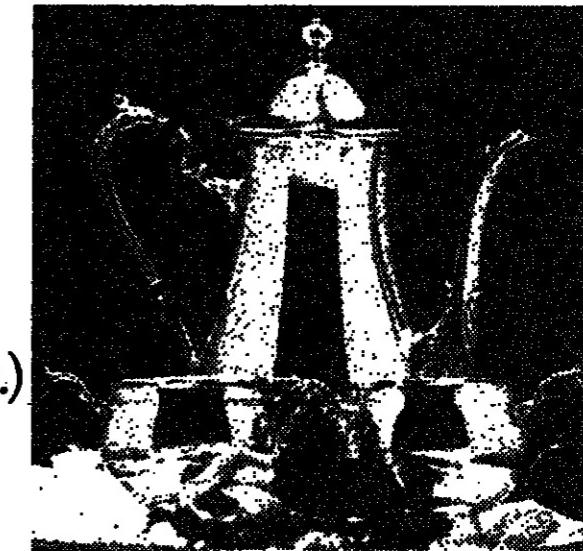


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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Parallel Trends in New York: The Slim '40s and Baggy '60s

*International Herald Tribune*  
**NEW YORK** — As the first week of the New York collections came to a close, two silhouettes were emerging strongly. One is ultrafeminine, broad-shouldered and nipped at the waist over slim hips; the second is big and baggy.

### HEBE DORSEY

and amusingly layered, with overtones of London street fashions and the camp, psychedelic 1960s.

The first one, bourgeois, pretty and safe, appeals to more conservative women: proper, predictable and affluent. The second is irreverent, young, geared to women with a more independent approach to fashion. Geoffrey Beene and Carolina Herrera belong to the first group; Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and Anne Kleinert to the second.

The independent spirit Norma Kamali is in a class by herself. Anne Klein, designed by Louis dell'Olio, exemplifies what many consider the best of American sportswear.

Both Beene and Herrera got standing ovations from their fans. Their collections had an impeccably well-groomed finish to them, demonstrating that Americans can deliver luxurious, exquisitely made clothes, and never mind the expense. Both put the accent on evening wear, which came off well in the crystal-chandeliered ballrooms

of the Pierre and Plaza hotels. Both showed feminine silhouettes, cut very close to the body, and Beene's slim look included belted coats over belted dresses. Herrera's was a little gentler, and just skinned the body rather than hugging it.

Beene is a serious designer who has become something of an institution. Using a lot of jersey, he showed a simple pared-down look livened up with colored tops, including short blousons and tailored jackets. His body-conscious clothes, with skirts cupping the derriere and cut well above the knees, were quite ladylike because of the dark-colored, opaque legs. Even the mermaid evening dresses, cut within an inch of your life, were long-sleeved and pretty much covered up.

Beene's was a precise look, with neatly tailored suits, gloves and scarves tightly wrapped around the head. Americans can show just a sweater and a skirt with great flair, and Beene's version was a lesson in simplicity. Many uncluttered, uncomplicated outfits were also a pleasant relief from some overdesigned European clothes. American women love accessories and will pay a lot of money for original belts and bangles, and collections such as this one gave them a great deal to play around with.

Beene also showed three-quarter coats over short skirts in interesting color combinations, such as dove gray and mauve, or orange and brown.

His collection covered just about every occasion. There was plenty of glitter, including sequined evening sweaters, elaborately beaded cardigans and gold lame blouses with black satin skirts. He also revived full-length evening coats, with a pretty one of striped silk lined with floral-print silk.

Herrera is a Venezuelan socialite who has climbed to the top in four years. Now definitely in the big leagues, she knows her audience well. Her main asset is that she makes women look good while retaining a strong signature. She used to be stiff and structured, but she has now loosened up.

She showed wide, square shoulders and clean flattering lines with strong geometric proportions. Suits and dresses often came in two colors, black being combined with a stronger hue. Herrera had direct and aggressive color combinations, but her blacks and whites had a distinct Venezuelan glamour.

Her long coats were always shown over short dresses or pant-

suits. The cognac-and-loden herringbone wool pantsuits under saffron-colored coats were the ultimate in a "throwaway" elegance. Black velvet insets framing the waist or hugging the rib cage had a flattering, slimming effect.

Herrera showed a lot of opulent black velvet, often combined with white or black satin. Her evening wear was spectacular, with strong sleeves, many outlined with different colors, and often with draped back décolletages.

One of America's leading talents, Norma Kamali is the designer who introduced the sleeping-bag coat, sweatshirt cover-ups and dramatic, daring swimsuits. She recently signed a contract with Warner Communications (which already has such names as Ralph Lauren, Gloria Vanderbilt, and Paloma Picasso) for a line of fragrances and cosmetics.

Believing that "to be serious all the time is not important in fashion," she is also well known for her wit, her experimentation with fabrics and the generally upbeat feeling of her clothes.

This season, she introduced two major looks: One, which bordered on fantasy land, was turn-of-the-century, languid Victorian, while the other revived the hard, chic silhouette of the '40s. Puffed velvet and amusing fake furs — zebra, celot, Persian lamb — lent her clothes a distinctly sensual look.

She shaped fake furs into voluminous, rounded and wrap-around coats, with big shawl collars and completed with muffs, gloves, feather-trimmed hats and tightly laced-up boots. "Feminine, feminine, feminine," an assistant of Kamali kept saying.

The same animal prints reappeared on dresses, with long skirts, snug waistlines and the strong Joan Crawford shoulders that Kamali has always loved. Long skirts, tight around the hips and flared around the ankles, were worn with tightly belted fake-zebra jackets, with shawl collars and flared peplums.

The revival of the '40s resulted in scalpel-crisp suits, also decorated with fake-fur accessories. Several were made of black-and-white houndstooth, but the most striking was in red with fake-zebra jackets and cuffs.

The evening included rich brocade coats reminiscent of Ballet Russes costumes and an updated version of cancan girls, done with a fun combination of zebra stripes top and swirling black velvet skirt, flounced around the hips.

The Anne Klein collection,



Herrera's geometric shapes (left); Kamali's fur trimmings.

which used to be designed by both Donna Karan and Louis dell'Olio, is now all dell'Olio since Karan went on to form her own company.

The result is still the strong sportswear this house is famous for, with the accent this season on jodhpurs and riding boots, topped by brightly colored suede coats.

Saying he wanted to make Americana chic, dell'Olio did a salute to the Marlboro Man and the Navajo Indian. Accents such as Stetson hats, inlaid lizard details, lots of stitching and Western, heeled boots completed the look. Coats, an important segment of this collection, included outlined ones outlined in leather and long roomy reefer coats. The luxury edge of this collection came from such fabrics as cashmere, angora and alpaca.

The younger generation, including Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and

the Anne Klein collection,

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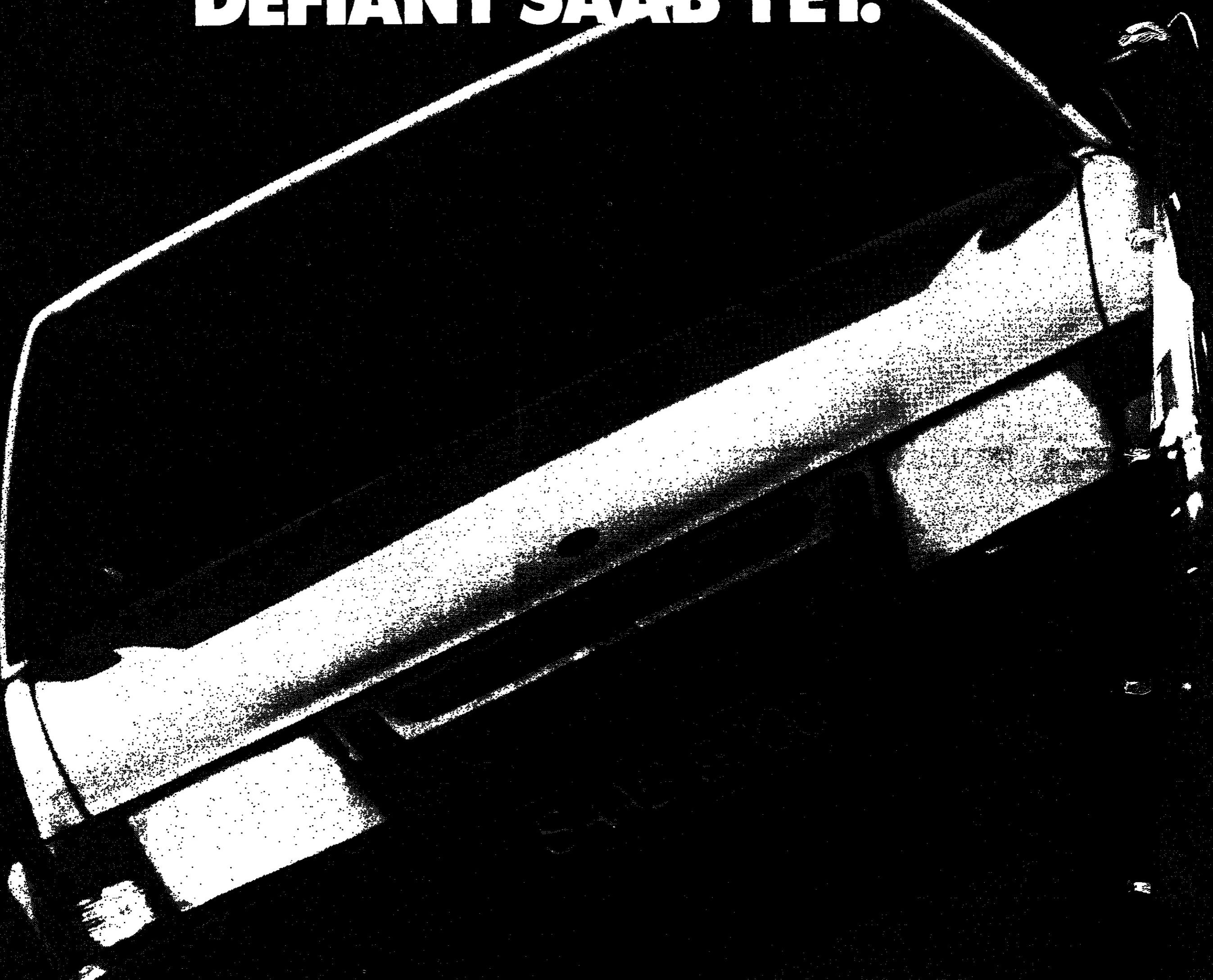
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**SAABS HAVE  
ALWAYS DEFIED COMPARISON.  
INTRODUCING THE MOST  
DEFIANT SAAB YET.**



*Johnie 150*

Saab's have never invited comparison with other cars. They've never been like other cars.

They've never looked like other cars. They don't drive like other cars. They don't perform like other cars. When aerodynamics meant nothing to other car-makers, it meant everything to Saab.

When other car-makers pushed their cars, Saab pulled.

When other carmakers gave up power for fuel efficiency, Saab found a way to give up neither.

From the beginning, people

position that it is possible for one car to do everything well.

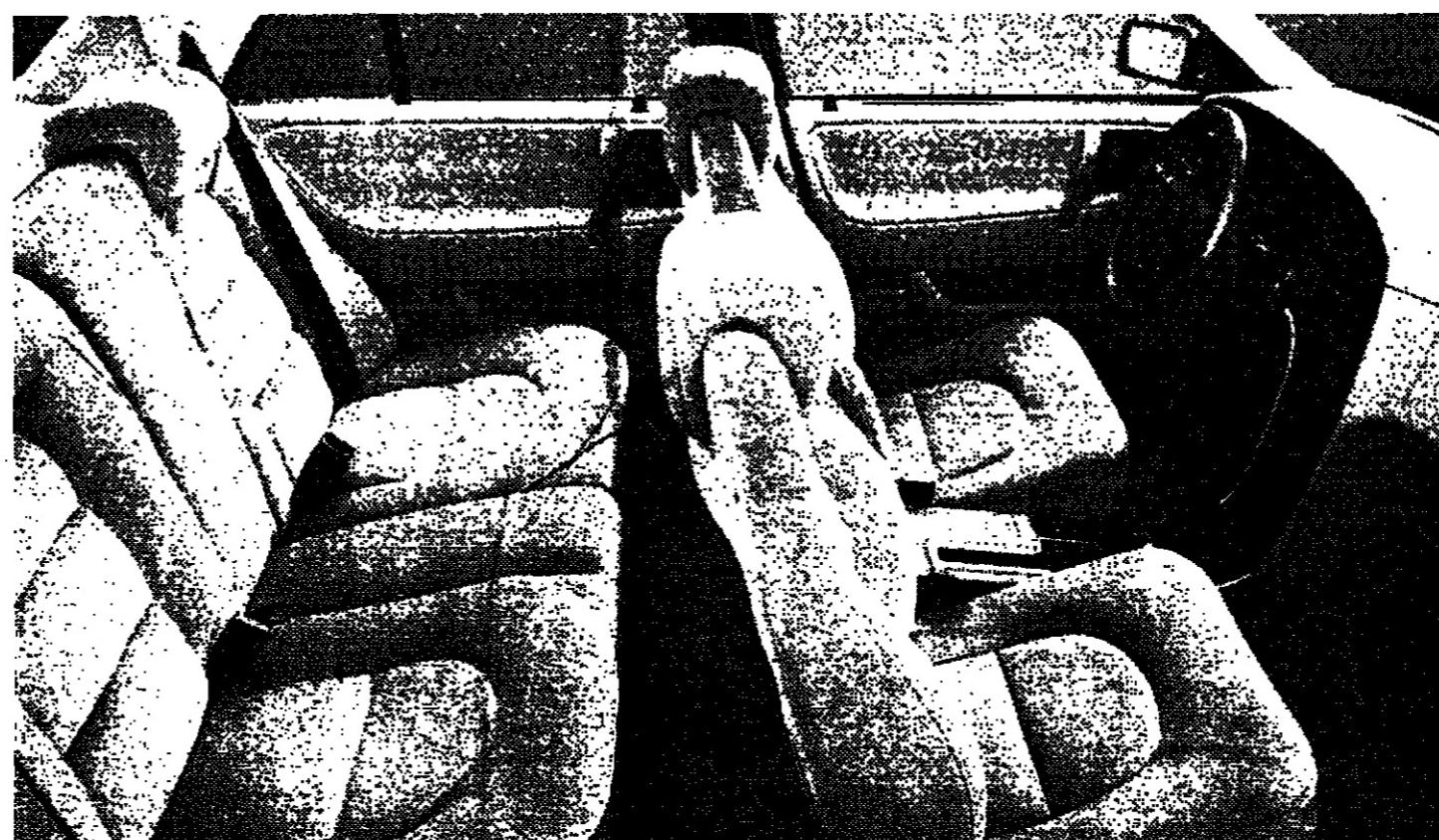
It is exceptionally fast, with a 16-valve, intercooled, turbocharged engine. It is practical as well as comfortable. It's the largest Saab ever made. Your passengers will find driving in a 9000 Turbo 16 as



*Saabs range from the economical Saab 90 and the versatile Saab 900 series to the luxurious new Saab 9000 Turbo 16.*

enjoyable as you find driving one.

It rides like a luxury car, yet handles like a sports car. And like all Saabs before it, it is unquestionably safe.



*The interior of the Saab 9000 Turbo 16 is large and luxurious.*

bought Saabs because Saabs defied the limitations other carmakers designed into their products.

And now there is a Saab that is more unlike other cars than any other Saab before it.

The new Saab 9000 Turbo 16.

#### *The least compromised car ever built.*

Carmakers build cars with built-in compromises. They build exciting cars that aren't practical. Practical cars that are dull. Fast cars that lack efficiency. Goodhandling cars that are uncomfortable.

The new Saab 9000 Turbo 16 defies these compromises.

It is dedicated to the simple pro-

stood what Saabs are.

Write us soon and we'll send what you need to understand the Saab 9000 Turbo 16.

Then, compare it against whatever other car you're thinking about buying.

If you've studied properly, you should find there's no comparison.



*One reason Saabs aren't like other cars is that the manufacturer isn't like other car manufacturers.*

*The Saab-Scania group also produces aircraft, satellites, buses, trucks, industrial equipment and electronics.*

# SAAB 9000 TURBO 16

*For additional information, write to  
Saab-Scania AB, Saab Car Division, Advertising Department, S-611 81 Nyköping, Sweden.*

NYSE Most Actives							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Close	
Metl	4152	214	206	211	+ 34	16%	
AlliSch	2955	464	454	454	- 14	- 3%	
Unico	2955	464	454	454	- 14	- 3%	
SouthCo	1046	264	264	264	- 14	- 5%	
AMCI	124	124	124	124	+ 14	11%	
PhilipPet	11624	374	364	364	- 14	- 3%	
AT&T	1882	214	206	206	- 14	- 5%	
AleCo	1882	464	454	454	- 14	- 3%	
Texaco	1074	404	394	394	- 14	- 3%	
Amoco	934	244	244	244	- 14	- 4%	
Borden	812	174	164	164	- 14	- 6%	
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Dow Jones Averages							
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Close	
Indus	1272.84	1271.49	1269.72	1264.56	- 14.56	- 1.1%	
Trans	254.81	254.68	253.29	253.07	- 7.68	- 2.9%	
Util	154.49	153.57	152.42	151.41	- 0.65	- 0.4%	
Comp	572.97	572.57	568.57	568.57	- 3.78	- 0.6%	

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Close	Today
Composite	104.22	103.52	103.52	104.52	+ 1.5%	
Industrials	101.31	100.20	100.20	100.20	- 1.0%	
Transport	54.48	54.04	54.04	54.04	- 0.7%	
Utilities	113.23	112.40	112.40	111.59	- 0.8%	
Finance						

# Mondays' NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M.  
71,860,000  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.  
74,938,000  
Prev. consolidated close  
104,031,670

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

AMEX Diaries							
Close	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	
Advanced	217	216	216	216	- 1	- 1%	
Declined	258	256	256	256	- 2	- 1%	
Unchanged	219	216	216	216	- 3	- 1%	
Total	677	676	676	676	- 1	- 1%	
New Highs	17	16	16	16	- 1	- 6%	
New Lows	6	6	6	6	- 1	- 16%	

NASDAQ Index							
Close	Year	High	Low	Avg.	Avg.	Close	
Composite	261.14	261.13	259.21	259.21	- 1.75	- 0.6%	
Industrials	268.48	265.91	270.73	270.73	+ 2.27	+ 0.8%	
Finance	248.48	245.54	248.48	248.48	+ 2.27	+ 0.9%	
Insurance	274.13	274.13	274.13	274.13	- 1.25	- 0.5%	
Utilities	264.32	264.32	264.32	264.32	- 1.25	- 0.5%	
Banks	251.32	251.32	251.32	251.32	- 1.25	- 0.5%	
Transp.							

AMEX Most Actives							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Close	
WingB	744	178	176	176	- 1	- 0.5%	
Amoco	1294	192	191	191	- 1	- 0.5%	
McDon	1042	210	209	209	- 1	- 0.5%	
DomeP	1042	210	209	209	- 1	- 0.5%	
Globe	948	149	148	148	- 1	- 0.6%	
Globe G	948	149	148	148	- 1	- 0.6%	
SPP p/c	887	772	768	768	- 4	- 5%	
VICCor	821	702	702	702	- 2	- 2.5%	
VICAng	821	702	702	702	- 2	- 2.5%	
DotelP	677	710	708	708	- 2	- 2.5%	
Dyncl	624	1416	1398	1398	- 14	- 9%	

Dow Jones Bond Averages							
Prev.	Close	High	Low	Yield	PE	Chg.	
Bonds	72.00	72.00	71.98	71.98	7.50	- 0.02	
Utilities	72.23	72.23	72.18	72.18	7.50	- 0.02	
Industries	78.16	78.16	78.15	78.15	7.50	- 0.02	

NYSE Diaries							
Close	Prev.	High	Low	Yield	PE	Chg.	
Advanced	428	427	426	426	8.25	- 1	
Declined	1084	1084	1084	1084	8.25	- 1	
Unchanged	1075	1075	1075	1075	8.25	- 1	
Total	1205	1205	1205	1205	8.25	- 1	
New Highs	12	12	12	12	8.25	- 1	
New Lows	6	6	6	6	8.25	- 1	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy Sales	10111	10111	10111	10111	10111	10111
April 26	178,028	445,004	8,265			
April 25	178,028	442,923	7,997			
April 24	178,028	442,923	7,997			
April 22	178,028	442,923	7,997			

\*Included in





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

*J.P. in 1985*  
**IBM Sees Solid Growth Despite Initial Problems***The Associated Press*

ATLANTA — International Business Machines Corp. expects solid growth in 1985 despite a difficult first half and weakness in certain segments of the computer business, John F. Akers, IBM's new chief executive, said Monday.

"Despite what appears to some as a pause in our industry, we expect our shipments to be strong in 1985, particularly in the second half of the year," Mr. Akers told about 2,000 IBM's shareholders.

As earlier reported, the computer giant's profit fell in the first quarter by 18 percent, its first such decline since the fourth quarter of 1981.

Over the 12 quarters ended Dec. 31, IBM had shown average year-over-year earnings growth of 23 percent, capped by an exceptionally strong 1984.

The first-quarter results, however, are not up to your expectations, nor ours," Mr. Akers told the stockholders.

IBM blamed the decline on the strong dollar, which narrowed overseas earnings, and the Feb. 12 introduction of its new generation of large-scale computers, the 3090 series.

IBM said many customers waited to evaluate the 3090, which prompted a temporary pullback in orders.

Now, worldwide new order activity is encouraging, and I'm confident that we will enjoy solid growth in revenue and earnings for the year as a whole," Mr. Akers said.

However, Mr. Akers reiterated

his earlier prediction that "it's going to be difficult to show any growth during the first half of 1985, and I don't see anything in the horizon that suggests we ought to change that forecast."

He said the dollar remains a negative force in the current quarter in terms of trying to secure sizable year-to-year earnings improvement.

Mr. Akers declined to forecast the dollar's specific impact for the rest of the year, but said, "I would like to see it erode modestly, and I think the consensus forecast suggests that's going to happen."

In addition, the slowing of the U.S. economy is apparently prompting many companies to re-evaluate their capital spending plans. This is being felt largely in industry-wide sales of mid-sized computers.

Minicomputer makers such as Data General Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Wang Laboratories Inc. all have cited the sluggish economy for weaker U.S. sales.

"Some of our (minicomputer) competitors are experiencing a slowdown," Mr. Akers said, but added, "I don't think we're seeing anywhere near the degree (of softness) they have."

Yet he cautioned that "if the economy turns south" later this year, "it's going to affect everybody's business, including ours and including the mid-range (sector)."

Still, IBM currently is expecting a significant pickup in the last half of the year.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Allegheny Beverage Corp. of Cheverly, Maryland, said it signed an agreement to sell Allegheny Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., its beverage subsidiary, to PepsiCo Inc. for \$160 million in cash.

British Airways PLC said the antitrust suit that it and 11 other defendants have filed against Laker Airways PLC was continuing but there would be no comment on a published report that a settlement was imminent.

Bristow Rotorcraft Ltd., a new company, said it would offer one Bristow ordinary share for each Westland PLC ordinary share in an offer that values Westland at £88.93 million (\$106.7 million).

Chrysler Corp. said a campaign against rising employee medical costs, which encouraged workers to use outpatient facilities and to get second opinions before they entered hospitals, had saved the company \$58 million in 1984.

Hilton Hotels Corp. said it has agreed to sell its hotel and casino complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Donald Trump, a New York realtor, for more than \$300 million.

Smiths Industries PLC and Glaxo Holdings PLC said they had agreed in principle for Smiths to buy Glaxo's surgical products and hospital equipment business, Eschmann Brothers & Walsh and its related surgical companies in France, Germany, Spain, Singapore and Australia.

San Hung Kai Properties Ltd. is planning to issue 250 million Hong Kong dollars (\$32 million) in commercial paper to be lead-managed

*J.P. in 1985*  
**Xerox Earnings Declined 10% In First Quarter***The Associated Press*

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. reported a 10-percent decline in first-quarter profit on Monday. It said the setback resulted from his unbroken strength of the dollar and a drop in earnings from its insurance subsidiary.

In the three months ended March 31, Xerox net income was \$114 million, or \$1.06 a share, compared with \$126 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue increased slightly to \$2.02 billion, from \$2.01 billion.

Xerox said first-quarter income from reprographics and information systems operations declined 7 percent to \$91 million, from \$98 million a year ago, largely because of the impact of the strong dollar.

First-quarter income from the company's financial services organization, including the Crum & Forster insurance unit, Xerox Credit Corp. and Van Kampen Merritt, dropped 20 percent to \$34 million in the first quarter, from \$43 million a year ago.

Yet he cautioned that "if the economy turns south" later this year, "it's going to affect everybody's business, including ours and including the mid-range (sector)."

Still, IBM currently is expecting a significant pickup in the last half of the year.

**Judge Rejects Zellerbach Bid To Bar Goldsmith Purchases***Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SAN FRANCISCO — A Nevada judge has cleared the way for Sir James Goldsmith to acquire more stock in Crown Zellerbach Corp., his lawyer says, although Sir James backed off last week from his unfriendly takeover attempt.

Sir James' attorney, Jonathan Lerner, said in a telephone interview Sunday that Judge Bruce Thompson of U.S. District Court in Reno denied Crown Zellerbach's application for a restraining order to prevent Sir James from buying more stock.

The ruling was handed down on Friday. Earlier that day, Sir James withdrew a tender offer from his paper and forest-products group, which is based in San Francisco. He cited a Crown Zellerbach reorganization and confusion over a competing offer of \$50 per share from Mead Corp. The Mead board rejected the offer after the Crown Zellerbach board had approved it.

However, Reuters on Monday quoted a source close to Sir James as saying in New York that Sir James could still accumulate Crown Zellerbach stock in negotiated transactions or in the open market.

The company said its insurance results had been hurt by price competition and a \$12-million surety loss from a construction company's inability to complete a large construction project.

Based on current share prices, the combined company would have a stock market value of about £280 million (\$344 million). It would be Britain's third-largest insurance brokerage, behind Sedgwick Group PLC and Willis Faber PLC.

Heath had pretax profit of £13.7 million in the six months ended last Sept. 30. For the same period, Hogg reported pretax profit of £4.5 million.

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## IMF Predicts Slowdown for Economies

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After the world economy's best showing last year since 1976 — a 5 percent rate of growth — a slowdown to no better than a still-acceptable 3 percent rate is likely this year and next, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

It also gave an optimistic appraisal of Third World problems, seeing a narrowing in the combined current account trade deficits of developing countries from \$113 billion as recently as 1981 to only \$38 billion last year. The current account is a broad figure that measures trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

Nonetheless, the IMF warned that if the larger countries follow "worse policies" than they now promise, the agency's modestly hopeful scenario could deteriorate into "a significant recession."

Thus, a worst-case scenario could drop the global annual growth rate to 2 percent in 1985-86 while an anticipated 5 percent annual slide in the exchange rate of the dollar could accelerate into a depreciation of close to 20 percent in 1987. In such circumstances, there would be a sharp decline in U.S. economic activity, accompanied by higher interest rates.

The consequences of this gloomier perspective would be felt seriously in the Third World, where economic growth could be cut from a projected 4 percent rate in 1985 to no more than 1.5 percent.

The IMF report calls on the United States and other nations with large deficits to cut them sharply.

## W. Europe Is Said To 'Learn Lesson'

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Greater political and economic realism has produced a significant improvement in the investment climate in many Western European countries, according to participants in an international investment conference here.

Several participants said governments had "learned a lesson" in the past decade about the negative effects of automatic wage increases, heavy state spending and excessive interference in private business.

The lessons were expected to have a long-lasting effect on government policies as Europe attempts to stem its relative (to the United States and Japan) economic decline, the participants said.

"My feeling is that people have come to understand that the policies we pursued in the 1960s and 1970 would lead to a disaster," said Andre van Agt, who was Dutch prime minister from 1977 to 1982.

He said he did not expect even the opposition Labor Party, if it won control of the government in 1986, to sweep away the present policy of wage restraint, reductions in social-welfare benefits and reduced state spending.

The Dutch awareness of the need for economic reform is "so deep-rooted I cannot see a return to the stupidities of a decade ago," he said.

Kristen Lewenhaupt, a manager with Wyatt Co. AB in Stockholm, said almost all the political parties in Sweden "understand the need to keep profits for companies at a high level, and to keep down government spending."

Their remarks came last week at a conference on investment and in-

catives sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Plant Location International NV. It included representatives from 16 Western European nations and executives from American and European businesses.

Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, pointed to his parliament's approval in January of measures making it easier for companies to hire and fire workers, as well as a partial move away from indexing wages to inflation, as key parts of Belgium's "strategy for recovery."

While the changes in state policies were most strongly noted by speakers from northern European countries, with center-right governments, representatives from Socialist countries said they had seen cherished beliefs abandoned or modified by their governments. They also cited more moderate union attitudes, because of recent economic difficulties.

Paul Horne, a vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in Paris office, said that the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand of France had shown flexibility in its decisions to impose an austerity program and to make the country more open to foreign investment.

During the past two years, Mr. Horne said, the French Ministry of Industry has become more receptive to American takeovers of French companies, provided that they do not result in the domination of key economic sectors.

In Portugal, according to Jose Viana Baptista, head of the Foreign Investment Institute in Lisbon, the heady atmosphere of upheaval that followed a 1974 revolution is gone



Andries van Agt

for good. "The workers have become much more conscious of the economic implications before they strike," he said.

The average wage in Portugal, \$1,63 an hour, is the lowest in Western Europe, Mr. Viana Baptista said, giving the country an advantage in attracting foreign companies. The wage structure will change after Portugal joins the European Community in 1986, however, and should be seen only as a "transient asset," he said.

The Spanish government expects parliament to approve in September a major relaxation of the procedures that foreign companies must follow to invest in Spain, according to Leon Benegas, an assistant director of the Ministry of Economics.

West German representatives stressed their government is placing increasing emphasis on protection of the environment, but that state grants and low-interest loans are available to help companies with the costs of meeting environmental standards. Government subsidies are also available for companies making environmental products such as air filters.

## Junk Bonds: A New Weapon for Corporate Raiders

(Continued from Page 9)

Industries' purchase of National Cast Corp. and Coastal Corp.'s acquisition of American Natural Resources Co. were initiated on a hostile basis through the power of junk-bond financing.

The issues are called junk because in most cases, most, if not all, of the debt may not qualify for a blue-chip rating because of the heavy debt load that the acquired company will carry. Only securities rated Baa and higher by Moody's Investors Service, for instance, are considered "investment grade," meaning that they are presumably safe for even the most conservative investors.

But the name junk bonds, which Wall Street firms prefer to call "high-yield securities," belies their power. Mr. Steinberg used them in his thrust at Walt Disney Productions last June, so alarming the company that it paid a premium to buy out his shares.

In February, Mr. Icahn used them, too, forcing Phillips Petroleum Co. to yield to a recapitalization plan, which brought him a hefty profit. Two large friendly takeovers now pending.

## Bank Growth Seen Slowing

(Continued from Page 9)

lending figure for all of last year represented a 40-percent drop from 1983.

By contrast, deposits from what the BIS calls the outside area continued to exceed borrowings as they have since the start of 1984. In the fourth-quarter, deposits amounted to \$10.3 billion with developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries supplying the bulk, or \$6.7 billion.

For all of last year, outside area deposits totaled \$34 billion. Non-OPEC developing countries provided \$21.1 billion of the total, "by far the largest yearly expansion yet recorded" in deposits from these countries, the BIS stated, adding that Latin America provided a record \$1.4 billion.

"This meant that in contrast to the usual geographical pattern there was a large transfer of resources from these countries via the international banking sector to the rest of the world," the report said.

While the United States took less money (\$1.4 billion) out of the market than it did the third quarter (\$9.5 billion), the report noted that "the international banking sector continued to make a substantial contribution to the financing of the U.S. current-account deficit in the fourth quarter of last year."

OPEC, mainly the Middle Eastern members of the cartel, were also net takers of funds — amounting to \$1.3 billion.

The BIS figures also show that new lending to Latin America grew by only \$3.5 billion last year, despite the nearly \$10 billion of credits granted by banks under IMF-sponsored packages. This presumably was due to the repayment of short-term trade credits and private-sector debts not covered by the rescheduling agreements and reduced lending to countries that have not rescheduled.

Banks' exposure to Venezuela showed a drop of \$1.9 billion and to Argentina, of \$1.32 billion.

In Asia, China was the largest borrower — taking \$1 billion in new credits and reducing its deposits by \$1.4 billion.

However, the country remains the largest net creditor of any so-called outside area country with deposits at the reporting banks totaling \$14.3 billion.

for instance, will rely on Drexel to help raise the money for its planned \$1-billion buyout of Northwest Industries Inc.

But junk bonds became an instrument of takeover warfare during Mr. Pickens's move against Gulf Oil Corp. in early 1984. In effect, junk bonds gave Mr. Pickens the muscle to be taken seriously by Gulf management, which then scurried into the arms of Chevron Corp. for the largest acquisition in history.

Since then, Drexel has been the financial engineer for six more junk-bond takeover attempts. It is involved in several other takeover attempts, including the move against Hilton Hotels Corp. by Golden Nugget Inc., a Drexel client; Lorimar Productions' \$1.02-billion offer for Multimedia Inc.; and Mr. Icahn's bid for control of Uniroyal Inc. Drexel is expected to call on its junk-bond investors for help in at least some of these deals.

If management would sit down and talk, there would be no need to take this route," said G. Chris Anderson, a managing director of Drexel. "The trouble is that entrenched executives stonewall and they refuse to be taken over by a company like Chevron that is giving the right to someone who has more than his mouth is full."

Corporate chieftains, of course, do not quite see it that way. They say that the long-term interests of shareholders would best be served by following through on a well-thought-out corporate game plan and not by yielding to takeover overtures for a quick stock gain.

In any event, Mr. Anderson said when a client puts together a take-over bid, he often has no choice but to line up junk-bond financing and take a bid directly to shareholders via a public tender offer for their shares, rather than go through hostile management. "All we are doing is giving the right to someone who is aggressive to put some money where his mouth is," he argued.

Junk-bond financing commitments give a raider credibility in the early stages of a takeover attempt, when bank financing normally is not available — particularly when a small company pursues larger prey.

Big companies have no trouble finding bank financing for acquisitions, especially when they are friendly from the start, Mr. Anderson said.

Drexel Burnham has been tapping its investor base for a number of friendly leveraged buyouts of corporations or their subsidiaries since late 1983. Farley Industries,

said pointed out. And unfriendly ones among the giants do not occur often because "they're not very clubby things. They don't pick on each other," he says.

But for smaller companies, the junk bond has become a big part of a takeover strategy, friendly or otherwise. Triangle Industries, for instance, had net income of a little more than \$3 million last year on sales of \$291 million. Yet early this month, the \$1.9-million National Can Co. agreed to sell to a sweetened offer from Triangle's boss, Nelson Peltz.

Triangle will finance nearly all of the \$430-million cash offer to National Can shareholders by calling upon the money committed by 36 junk-bond investors. If the shareholders turn down the offer or if National Can had thrown a roadblock in its way before it turned agreeable, then the timing on the commitments would have expired and the would-be investors would not have put up any money.

So far, Triangle's has been the only successful takeover that has relied on junk bonds to finance virtually the whole package, although Mr. Turner is trying to follow suit in his bid for CBS. In takeovers, the term junk bond is used loosely to encompass debt obligations as well as preferred stock, both of which are offered to raise necessary financing.

Sometimes banks agree to come in for most, or all, of the remaining outstanding shares after junk-bond financing has helped a raider gain voting control of a company. The successful raider might then offer the remaining shareholders a mix of debt and preferred stock securities. Mr. Icahn did that in his move to take over the company he had founded, the junk-bond investors for help in at least some of these deals.

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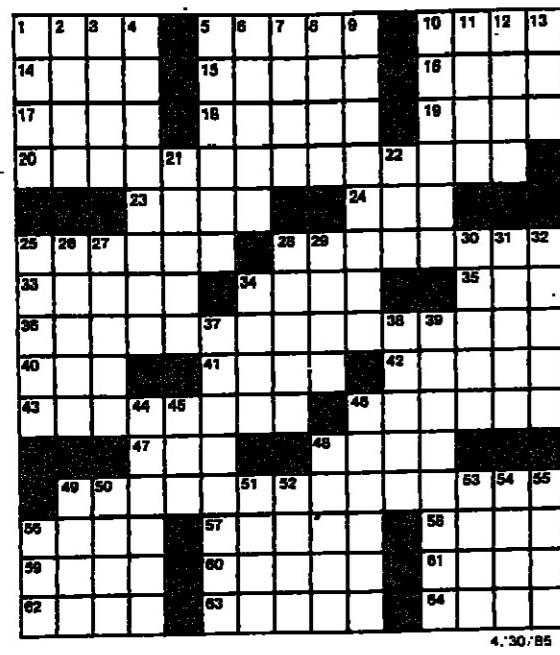
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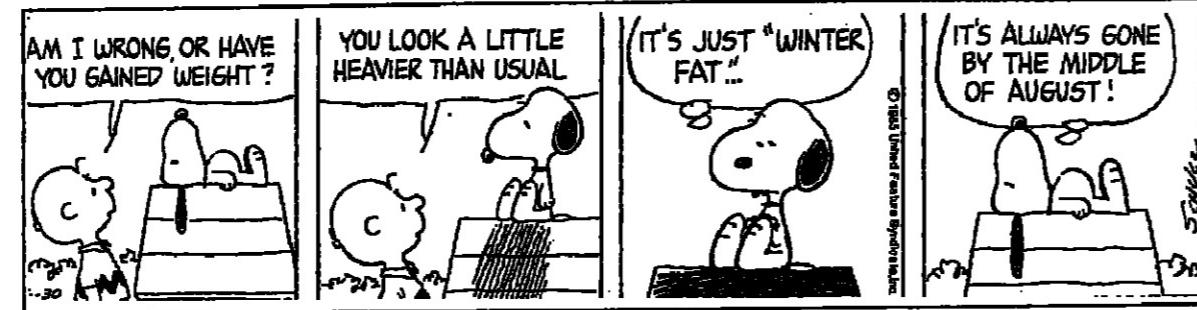
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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



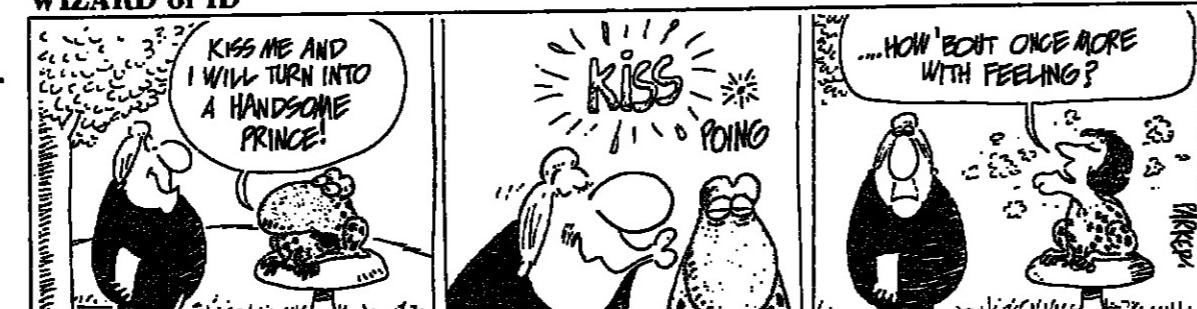
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



**ACROSS**

- Speech part: 1. Speech part: 13 Wholeheartedly
- Abbr.: 56 Pack down lightly
- Military training unit: 57 Gunned a motor
- Romanov: 58 De facto
- Fencing foil's: 59 Pa. Joad, for one
- Forcefully: 60 Lucy's pal
- "Arrivederci": 61 Polynesian cloth
- Author: 62 Comedian Fox
- House style: 63 Farm-machinery pioneer
- Get — the ground floor: 64 Bolt slowly
- Up for auction: 1 Philipine island
- Units of conductance: 2 Lead off
- Requirement: 3 Hebrew prophet
- Fallen socially: 4 Modern airfields
- Trojan War epic: 5 Packing container
- Leeds's river: 6 Eastern nursemades
- Ark passenger: 7 Hamlet, for one
- Poetically: 8 Highly amusing
- Is unwell: 9 Raises the value of
- Chutzpah: 10 Where the Light Brigade charged
- Noises Off": 11 Temperate —
- Sea Islands product: 12 Cupid

**Down**

- Leeds's river: 1 Philipine island
- Lead off: 2
- Requirement: 3
- Hebrew prophet: 4
- Unloaded: 5
- Doctrine: 6
- Comper: 7
- Show contempt: 8
- Food fish: 9
- Surrounded by: 10
- Scold: 11
- Undiluted: 12
- State open-mouthed: 13
- Chopped cabbage: 14
- "High": 15 M. Anderson play

**Crossword clue:** © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

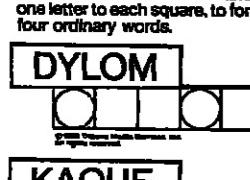


HOW COME THAT THING KNOWS SO MUCH ABOUT ME WHEN IT WASN'T EVEN MADE WHEN I WAS BORN?

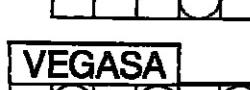
## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DYLOM**



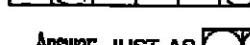
**KAQUE**



**VEGASA**



**HECARB**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: JUST AS TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANIC DOUGH UNSOLD GRASSY Answer: What form of speech is double-talk?—VERY "SINGULAR."

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

**ASIA**

**AFRICA**

**LATIN AMERICA**

**NORTH AMERICA**

**MIDDLE EAST**

**OCEANIA**

**TOPIGRAPHY**

**CLIMATE**

**FORECAST**

**TEMPERATURE**

**PRECIPITATION**

**WIND**

**WATER LEVEL**

**WIND DIRECTION**

**WIND VELOCITY**

**WIND PRESSURE**

**WIND DENSITY**

**WIND FRICTION**

**WIND TURBULENCE**

**WIND ENERGY**

**WIND POWER**

**WIND DENSITY**

**WIND PRESSURE**

**WIND DIRECTION**

**WIND VELOCITY**

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## SPORTS

**Yanks Fire Berra**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
**CHICAGO** — George Steinbrenner, who said two months ago that Yogi Berra would be the New York Yankee manager for all of 1985 no matter what, dismissed Berra on Sunday, 16 games into the baseball season, and brought back Billy Martin for his fourth term as manager of the team.

The appointment of Martin, who was removed as Yankee manager at the end of the 1983 season and named a special scout, marks the 12th managerial change since Steinbrenner led a group that bought the Yankees from CBS in 1973.

Informing Berra of his dismissal fell to Clyde King, the team's general manager, who spoke with Steinbrenner by phone during Sunday's game here with the White Sox. According to King, Steinbrenner had decided to dismiss Berra even before the contest ended in a 4-3 Yankee defeat, the team's third straight loss. New York, 6-10, is tied with Cleveland for last place in the American League East.

Steinbrenner also telephoned Berra an hour later in the clubhouse at Comiskey Park.

A statement issued after the game quoted Steinbrenner as saying: "The action was taken by the Yankees and we felt it was in the best interests of the club." The statement said Steinbrenner told King that "he would rather fire 25 players than fire Yogi, but we all know that would be impossible."

Berra, who remained behind closed doors for nearly a half hour after receiving the news, smiled when reporters finally entered the small office. "I'm in a very good mood," Berra said. "This is still a very good ballclub, and they're getting a good manager in Billy Martin. I don't think my players laid down on me."

Berra refused to criticize Steinbrenner. "He's the boss," Berra said. "He can do what he wants. That's what this game is — managers are hired to be fired. I know it's an old saying, but that's what it is."

Berra had been dismissed twice before, once by the New York Mets, whom he managed for nearly four years in the 1970s, and by the Yankees.

Asked if he would accept another position with the club, Berra said: "I don't know. He hasn't asked me yet. My contract says I don't have to do anything. Right

now, I'm just gonna go home and play golf."

Berra said he felt no relief that the turnoff of the last three weeks, which included continual criticism from Steinbrenner over the team's play and what he termed "lack of discipline," was finished. He shook his head. "I'd still like to stay here," he said. "But like I said, he's the boss."

Berra, who managed the Yankees in 1964 but was fired after losing the World Series to St. Louis, was named manager for the second time on Dec. 16, 1983. He replaced Martin — who was in his third stint managing the team — and was given a two-year contract.

That marked the sixth time Martin had been fired as a major-league manager. He had also resigned from the Yankees under pressure in 1978, but midway through 1979 he took over for the man who had replaced him, Bob Lemon. Martin was fired again at the end of that season, following a celebrated fight with a marshmallow salesman in Minneapolis.

In addition to his stints with the Yankees, Martin managed the Minnesota Twins, Texas Rangers, Oakland A's and Detroit Tigers.

Martin becomes the first man to manage an American League team four separate times. Danny Murtaugh managed Pittsburgh from 1957-64, in 1967, during 1970-71, and then again from 1973 to 1976.

There had been talk last season that Berra would be fired as the Yankees fell far behind the eventual World Series champion Detroit Tigers. But last Oct. 25, Steinbrenner announced Berra would return.

"The Yankees will not be making any changes for 1985," Yogi Berra's



Yogi Berra in Chicago Sunday.

contract will be honored," Steinbrenner said at the time.

"I just can't understand all these teams changing managers the way they do. The lack of stability is alarming," he said.

Berra, a 15-time All-Star catcher for the Yankees, was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1972. (AP, NYT)

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